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THE

BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB

OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

REPORT FOR 1899.

(Issued 28th March 1901.)

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1901.

THE BOTANICAL EXCHANGE CLUB OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

REPORT OF THE DISTRIBUTOR FOR 1899.

The number of plants sent in shows a considerable falling off from the average of recent years. Members are requested not to send several specimens on the same sheet, and not to send less than ten specimens of a plant; several cases occurred where only one, two, or three specimens were sent. Members also should not send plants labelled "var." without mentioning the points in which they consider the plant sent to be a variety.

Mr. Rogers remarks on the *Rubi* that they are not an interesting lot, and were nearly all cut far too late in the season, and so show but little character. The thanks of the Club are due to those members who have kindly commented on plants submitted to them: to Rev. W. Moyle Rogers, *Rubi*; Mr. F. Townsend, *Euphrasia*; Messrs. J. G. Baker, A. Bennett, G. C. Druce, H. and J. Groves, Rev. E. F. Linton, various critical plants.

Subjoined are the names of contributing members, with the number of examples received:—

	No. of Specimens.
Mr. Charles Bailey, *F.L.S.*	28
Mr. H. Bromwich	102
Mr. G. C. Druce, *M.A.*, *F.L.S.*	102
Mr. J. Groves, *F.L.S.*	72
Mr. A. B. Jackson	38
Mr. L. V. Lester, *M.A.*, *F.L.S.*	104
Rev. A. Ley, *M.A.*	160
Rev. E. F. Linton, *M.A.*	41
Rev. W. R. Linton, *M.A.*	319
Rev E. S. Marshall, *M.A.*, *F.L.S.*	230
Rev. W. H. Painter	209
Miss C. E. Palmer	83
Rev. H. J. Riddelsdell, *M.A.*	75
Rev. W. Moyle Rogers, *F.L.S.*	79
Mr. W. A. Shoolbred, *M.R.C.S.*	43
Mr. J. A. Wheldon	246
Mr. J. W. White, *F.L.S.*	141
Mr. A. Wilson	16
Major A. H. Wolley-Dod, *R.A.*	242
Total	2330

October 1900.

WM. R. LINTON.

Thalictrum minus, Linn. = *T. dunense*, Dum. Coast sandhills, between Marske and Redcar, N.-E. Yorks, 12th and 23rd July 1899.—J. Groves. "*T. dunense*, Dum. The name *T. minus*, Linn., is too indefinite."—E. F. Linton.

Ranunculus heterophyllus, Web., ex p. Hem Mill Dam, Shifnal, Salop, July 1899. Mr. Hiern considers this to be near *R. radians*, Rev.—W. H. Painter. "Yes."—H. and J. Groves.

R. peltatus, Schrank., var. *floribundus* (Bab.). The Lake, Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire, July 1899. "A weak form."—W. P. Hiern, *F.L.S.*—W. H. Painter. "A small form of *R. peltatus*; certainly not *R. floribundus*, Bab."—H. and J. Groves.

R. ———. Near Morecambe, W. Lancs., 23rd July 1899.—J. A. Wheldon. "*R. heterophyllus*."—H. and J. Groves.

R. scoticus, Marshall. Traheen's Lough, Achill Island, W. Mayo, 23rd June 1899. Just my Scotch *petiolaris*, and growing in a similar situation, on the stony margin of the lake. It seems to fruit much more freely than *R. Flammula*. The first certain record for Ireland.—E. S. Marshall. "Herr Freyn ('B. E. C. Rep.,' 1898, p. 564) 1900, refers this to Wallroth's var. *angustifolius* ('Sched. Crit.,' 1822, p. 288). I cannot agree with him. I have grown the plant for several years side by side with a form of *Flammula*, and the specimens grown by me and seen by me in no way agree with Wallroth's description. See note in 'Ann. Scot. Nat. Hist.,' 1894, p. 51. The variability of *R. Flammula* is, I know, great, but I am inclined to think *scoticus* a subspecies."—A. Bennett.

Arabis ciliata, R. Br., var. *hispida*, Syme? Origin, Cong, E. Mayo; garden, Milford, 6th July 1899. This is the only *Arabis* that I have observed on the limestone about Clonbur and Cong, whence I originally brought roots during the winter of 1894-5. It has since seeded and spread freely in my garden, keeping remarkably constant. The stem-leaves are not auricled but truncate, and it seems different from our *A. hirsuta* of S. England, agreeing better with book descriptions of *A. ciliata*, var. *hispida*, Syme, of which I have not seen authentic specimens. If this suggestion proves to be correct, no doubt a good deal of Irish (probably also of Scotch) *A. hirsuta* will rank with it. The differences from typical *hirsuta* appear to be rather subspecific than specific.—E. S. Marshall. "We consider this is *A. hirsuta*, which is distinguished from *A. ciliata* and its var. by the root-leaves being more stalked, the pods longer and narrower, and the seeds (fourteen to the inch) more scattered. These features are conspicuous in Mr. Marshall's plant."—E. F. L. and W. R. L.

Erophila virescens, Jordan (capsulis angustioribus). Milford, Surrey, 3rd and 17th April 1899. No. 2285. This whitlow grass, which I have observed about Milford for several years, agrees well with Jordan's type-specimens, figure, and description of his *E. virescens*,

except in having narrower capsules with a more wedge-shaped base. It is remarkable for its *bright* green, fleshy, glabrescent leaves, usually appressed to the ground in a regular rosette, and is a very pretty little plant. I believe it to be a good and perfectly distinct species, well apart from *E. præcox*.—E. S. MARSHALL.

Erophila. No. 2284. Grassy wall-top, Milford, Surrey, 1st May 1899. Not the common form of this district, though less peculiar-looking when dry than when growing. Petals about two and a half times as long as the sepals, not veined (therefore not *E. majuscula*, Jord.). Seeds about twenty (or less) in each cell. Leaves dull, palish green —E. S. MARSHALL. "Why not the type?"—E. F. Linton.

Hesperis matronalis, Linn. Banks of the Hodder, on both the Yorkshire and Lancashire sides, below Whitewell, July 1899. How introduced I am unable to say.—J. A. WHELDON.

Sisymbrium orientale, Linn. Weed on cultivated ground by railway, Clapham, Surrey, July 1899.—J. GROVES.

Camelina sativa, Crantz, var. *integrifolia*, Wallroth. *C. fœtida*, var. *integrifolia*, Celak. In very large quantities by the railway near Hartwell, Northants, and extending into Bucks, July 1899.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

Viola odorata × *hirta*. Backwell Hill, North Somerset, 27th April 1898. This *sub-hirta* hybrid (*V. permixta*, Jord.) is frequent on limestone in the Bristol district. It forms dense patches, sometimes many feet in extent, producing dark slaty-blue flowers in abundance, and some capsules. The *sub-odorata* hybrid (= *sepincola*, Jord.) is very much rarer. With us it has a scentless white flower (*imberbis*), far-rooting stolons, and partially abortive capsules that contain a very few seeds.—J. W. WHITE.

V. ericetorum × *Riviniana*. Near Aberarth, Cardigan, 23rd August 1899. No. 2254. Associated with the parents. Quite sterile, and having the usual vegetative luxuriance of such hybrids.—E. S. MARSHALL. "Yes."—E. F. Linton.

V. arvensis, Murr., var. *nana* (DC.). Sand dunes, St. Aubin's Bay, Jersey, 28th April 1899.—L. V. LESTER. "Right."—E. F. Linton. "This plant, according to Mr. Baker, is certainly the var. *nana* of Lloyd's 'Flore de l'Ouest,' where it is described as a variety of *V. tricolor*. This is also the case in the 'Prodromus,' vol. i., p. 304, where it is described as '*glabriuscula, caule brevissimo, cotyledonibus per anthesim persistentibus*.' *V. tenella*, Poir., 'Dict.,' 8, p. 644, v.s.s. Rouy and Foucaud, in 'Flore France,' place the var. *nana* under *V. Kitaibeliana*, Roem. and Schult., 'Syst.,' 5, p. 383, as a variety. They separate from *V. Kitaibeliana*, *V. arvensis* by the following characters: 'les fleurs petites, ou très petites, à pétales courts égalant ordinairement pas le calice, ou rarement dépassant à peine; plante généralement

basses, à racine grêle, tenue.' Whether these characters are sufficient to warrant another species being inscribed in a future edition of the London Catalogue is open to a difference of opinion. At present we must admit that the treatment of the pansy section of the genus *Viola* is not on the same lines as that of the other section, where even colour forms are admitted."—G. Claridge Druce.

Dianthus gallicus, DC. Sands of St. Owen's Bay, Jersey, 26th July 1899. This is the plant which Mr. J. Piquet, who discovered it in 1897, named *D. cæsius*, Sm., but which Mr. F. N. Williams in the 'Journ. Bot.' 1898, p. 493, assigned to *D. gallicus*, DC., a West European species found on the sands of the coast. There is a large patch of it, some 20 yards square with a few "out-liers," growing in the sand in St. Owen's Bay in one of the least frequented parts of Jersey. There is no house within a considerable distance. If not native, it has undoubtedly been established there for some considerable time. That it has not been detected before is easily accounted for by the fact that it grows in sands which are covered with sheets of *Armeria plantaginea*, which flowers at the same time, and is, as I can testify from experience, of exactly the same tint. I am sending to the Club specimens of *Scabiosa maritima*, L., and *Centaurea paniculata*, L., both of which have for many years been introduced with foreign seeds. Much lucerne is, or used to be, sown in the sandy fields on the coast. *Centaurea aspera*, L., of which I send specimens, has I think a better claim to be regarded as a native.—L. V. Lester.

Silene anglica, Linn., var. *rosea*, Melvill. Roadside near Les Landes, Jersey, 26th May 1898. Petals blush-rose tinted, evenly suffused, no spots. Is not this variety an *ultra-sub-anglica* hybrid with *quinquevulnera*? I have only met with it in the Channel Islands. —J. W. White.

Arenaria serpyllifolia, Linn., var. *leptoclados* (Guss.). Bare, near Morecambe. W. Lancs., 26th July 1899.—J. A. Wheldon. "Right." —E. F. Linton. "My specimens were mixed, part being *Sagina ciliata*, Fries., and part *A. leptoclados*, Guss. M. Crépin and Mr. F. N. Williams both give specific rank to the latter plant."—G. Claridge Druce.

A. serpyllifolia, Linn., var. *Lloydii* (Jord.). Sea shore, Bare, near Morecambe, W. Lancs., 26th July 1899. These two grow together without any appearance of running into each other.—J. A. Wheldon. "This is quite right; the form of *A. leptoclados* (from Bare) is just parallel to it, and is probably the × *scabra*, Rouy and Foucaud (but I have seen no specimens)."—E. S. Marshall.

Sagina maritima, Don, var. *debilis* (Jord.). Afton Down, Freshwater Bay, Isle of Wight, 7th July 1899.—C. E. Palmer. "Doubtful; the sepals are rather shorter than the capsules, and the plant is not plainly prostrate."—W. R. L.

Buda media, Dum. Salt marsh by the Wyre, Preesall, W. Lancs., 9th August 1899.—J. A. WHELDON. "Right."—W. R. L.

B. media, Dum., var. *glandulosa*, mihi. Hay Cliffs, Dover, Sept. 1899. This curious variety of *B. media* grew on the bare chalk cliff of Hay, Dover, probably on a slightly more impervious band, in district 7 of the 'Flora of Kent,' where this plant is referred to on p. 67. It was originally referred to in the 'Phytologist,' n.s., vol. v., p. 33, but the authors of the 'Flora of Kent' say that the station seems an unlikely one for *B. media* or *B. marina*, and they would not be surprised if it proves to be *B. rupestris*. As a matter of fact, the specimen belongs to *B. media*, but it differs from the type not only in its place of growth but in having a woody root-stock, and the pedicels, instead of having glabrous calices, are distinctly glandular. I have, therefore, ventured to give it the above name whether it be considered a variety either under the generic names *Buda*, *Arenaria*, *Tissa*, or *Spergularia*, and, with the alteration of the terminal letter, under *Lepigonum* or *Urion*, for it is blessed with an astounding variety of synonyms. In the situation I have described the plant is exposed to the full rays of the sun and the fierce winds from the Channel. How far these are factors in producing the alterations in structure one is at present unable to say, but we may be sure that they are not without influence. The bare cliffs also yield a specimen of *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, which grew out of the bare stone in full exposure. Near the summit a very prostrate form of *Juniperus communis* is plentiful, and this is not given for district 7 in the 'Flora of Kent.' Between this place and the town of Dover I noticed *Malva silvestris*, var. *lasiocarpa*.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE.

Hypericum perforatum, Linn., form. Coppice on chalk, near Guildford, Surrey, 19th August 1899. The narrow-leaved, rather glaucous, form of our chalk-hill thickets, which, I suppose, is referable to var. *angustifolium*, DC.—J. GROVES. "Approaching the var. *angustifolium*, but not it."—E. F. and W. R. L.

Malva borealis, Wallr. On road ballast near Morecambe, W. Lancs., September 1899.—J. A. WHELDON. "Correct; = *pusilla*, Sm."—E. F. Linton.

Tilia platyphyllos, Scop. Woods, Caplar, Herefordshire, 17th August 1899. Very possibly native at this station, but not certainly so.—A. LEY. "Right."—E. F. Linton.

Geranium purpureum, Vill. Dry sunny banks, St. Ouen's, Jersey, 21st May 1899. This plant seems to correspond well with the very full description of *G. purpureum*, Vill., in Lowe's 'Flora of Madeira,' except that the carpels are downy, whereas Lowe describes them as smooth. The Rev. R. P. Murray tells me that it is exactly the form which is abundant in Portugal. It is distinguished from *G. Robertianum*, Linn., by (1) the erect habit; (2) the absence of the villous hairs, and

consequently of the very characteristic odour of *G. Robertianum*; (3) the smaller size of the parts of the flower. What relation does this bear to the *G. purpureum*, auct. angl., of the 'London Catalogue'? In Brébisson's 'Fl. de Normandie' two species (besides *G. Robertianum*) are given (1) *G. minutiflorum*, Jord. = *G. purpureum*, Vill. pro parte, of which *G. modestum*, Jord., is put down as a variety; (2) *G. Lebelii*, Bor., the description of which will not fit the Jersey plant. In the 'Students' Flora' *G. purpureum*, Vill. = *G. modestum*, Jord. = *G. Lebelii*, Bor., and according to Reichenbach *G. Raii*, Lindl. also = *G. purpureum*, Vill., though English authorities seem to regard it as a "shaggy" maritime form of *G. lucidum*, Linn. In Smith's 'English Flora" *Geranium lucidum saxatile, foliis Geranii Robertiani* (an excellent description of the Jersey plant) is given as a var. of *G. Robertianum*, Linn. Can anyone disentangle these synonyms? In Lloyd's 'Flore de l'Ouest de la France' *G. purpureum*, Vill., is the only species given besides *G. Robertianum*, and it is made to include *G. modestum* and *G. minutiflorum*. Jord.—L. V. Lester. "This is the plant we call *purpureum* in Britain. It differs from *G. purpureum*, Vill., in having downy carpels."—E. F. Linton. "*G. purpureum*, Vill., is distinguished from *G. Robertianum* by its shorter and narrower petals, and its carpels being more closely or thickly rugose. *G. modestum*, Jord., is a form of *G. purpureum* with a less hairy calyx. *G. minutiflorum*, Jord., is a southern maritime var. of *G. purpureum*." —W. R. L.

Impatiens parviflora, DC. On the débris of the granite quarry at Buittle Bridge, Dalbeattie, S.-E. Kirkcudbrightshire, 14th July 1899.—Charles Bailey. "Seems right."—E. F. Linton.

Medicago denticulata, Willd. Foot of railway bank on the road to Kirkgunzeon, north of Dalbeattie, S.-E. Kirkcudbrightshire, 13th July 1899.—Chares Bailey. "Right; probably an alien."—E. F. Linton.

Vicia gemella, Crantz, var. *tenuissima*. Tachbrook, Warwickshire, August 1899.—H. Bromwich. "This is not quite the plant, as I understand it, of Fries, which he described as *Ervum tetraspermum*, var. *tenuifolium*, and which should have narrow and acute leaflets. In the plant supplied by Mr. Bromwich, although the upper leaves have acute leaflets, the lower ones are blunt and mucronate; whether this is so with the other specimens contributed by Mr. Bromwich I am unable to say. In the second edition of Fries' 'Novitia Floræ Suecicæ,' p. 231 (1828), the description runs 'foliolis linearibus acutis, pedunculis unifloris.'"—G. Claridge Druce. "The leaflets generally in Mr. Bromwich's plants were mucronate rather than acute."—W. R. L.

V. Cracca, Linn., var. *incana*, Thuill. Whitnash, Warwickshire, August 1899.—H. Bromwich. "See 'Report,' 1897, 541."—W. R. L.

V. lathyroides, Linn. Between St. Anne's and Blackpool, W. Lancs, 3rd May 1899. County record for v.c. 60.—J. A. Wheldon.

Rubus integribasis, P. J. Muell.? West Cliff, Bournemouth, S. Hants, 22nd and 27th June 1899. This is the plant for which Dr. Focke, after seeing it growing abundantly in the Bournemouth neighbourhood, suggested this name in 'Journ. Bot.,' 1890, p. 100. But it is still only provisionally thus named, as I have seen no continental specimens.—W. MOYLE ROGERS.

R. integribasis, P. J. Muell. Larkton Hills, Cheshire, 27th July 1899. Named for me in 1894 by Rev. W. M. Rogers, and confirmed by Dr. Focke; but I suppose it should only reckon as "a small form."—A. H. WOLLEY-DOD.

R. erythrinus, Genev. Wyre banks, Preesall, W. Lancs., 7th September 1899.—J. A. WHELDON. "Apparently correct."—W. M. Rogers.

R. erythrinus, Genev., forma *glandulosa*. See 'Report,' 1897, p. 542. Parkside, Wimbledon Common, Surrey, in great quantity, 25th July 1899. Seen also on Barnes and Wandsworth Commons.—W. MOYLE ROGERS.

R. Bakeri, F. A. Lees. 'B. R. C. Rep.,' 1884, p. 120. 'Engl. Bot. Suppl.,' 3rd ed., p. 78. Wimbledon Common and Putney Heath, Surrey, in great quantity, 15th July 1899. Seen also in plenty on Barnes and Wandsworth Commons, and near Oxshott, in the same county. A very floriferous small-leaved form, intermediate between *R. rhamnifolius* and *R. nemoralis*.—W. MOYLE ROGERS.

R. nemoralis, P. J. Muel., var. *Silurum*, A. Ley. Abundant about Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire, ascending to 1000 ft., 7th and 27th July 1899.—W. H. PAINTER.

R. pulcherrimus, Neum. Between Morecambe and Snatchems, W. Lancs., 24th July 1899.—J. A. WHELDON. "Yes; not yet known for S. Lancs."—W. M. Rogers.

R. mercicus, var. *bracteatus*, Bagnall. Near Walton, August 1899; Thornton, S. Lancs., 23rd September 1899. The original Lancashire station for this having been destroyed, it is interesting to record it again from another Walton locality, and also from Thornton.—J. A. WHELDON. On the Thornton specimens Mr. Rogers writes:—"I dare not confirm this name without seeing *flowering* panicles. It may be right; but these late-gathered pieces recall *R. pulcherrimus* to a degree not observable in Mr. Wheldon's 1894 specimens, which are annotated in the 'Report' for that year."

R. calvatus, Blox. Netherton, S. Lancs., 17th September 1899.—J. A. WHELDON. "Correct."—W. R. L.

R. calvatus, Blox., small form. Shirley, Derbyshire, 14th August 1891. This plant occurs in several places in this neighbourhood; it is uniformly smaller in habit and foliage than *calvatus*, and is inter-

mediate between it and *durescens*. Mr. Rogers considers it scarcely worthy of a separate name.—W. R. Linton.

Rubus leucandrus, Focke. Broadstone and Poole Road, Dorset, 19th June 1899; Branksome Park, Dorset, 28th June 1899; by Alum Chine, Bournemouth, S. Hants, 29th June 1899. All identical with the Dorset and Hants plants thus named by Dr. Focke in 1890.—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. Colemanni, Blox. Wimbledon and Barnes Commons, Surrey, in considerable quantity, 25th and 26th July 1899. Identical with the Hambledon Common and Cut Mill plant, in the same county, and that on Boar's Hill, Berks.—W. Moyle Rogers.

R. Sprengelii, Weihe. Near Morecambe, W. Lancs., 25th July 1899.—J. A. Wheldon. "Undoubtedly; county record for v.c. 60."—W. M. Rogers.

R. Sprengelii, Weihe. Quarry at foot of Ercall Hill, near Wellington, Salop, 21st and 24th August 1899. New record for v.c. 40.—W. H. Painter.

R. ———. Between Morcambe and Snatchems, W. Lancs., 24th July 1899.—J. A. Wheldon. "*R. pyramidalis*, Kalt."—E. F. and W. R. L.

R. Gelertii, Frid., var. *criniger*, Linton. Edge Park, Cheshire, 29th July 1899. These specimens are from the same bush (or clump of bushes) as No. 89 of the Set of British Rubi.—A. H. Wolley-Dod.

R. anglosaxonicus. Gel., var. *vestitiformis*, Rogers. Hope Mansel, Herefordshire, 23rd August 1899. See Rogers' 'Handbook of British Rubi,' p. 58.—A. Ley.

R. infestus, Weihe. Near Walton, S. Lancs., September 1899.—J. A. Wheldon. "Yes."—W. M. Rogers.

R. uncinatus, P. J. Muell. Lea Bailey Plantations, Forest of Dean, West Gloucester, 23rd August 1899. Seen and allowed by Rev. W. M. Rogers. Dr. Focke pointed this plant out to me in another part of these plantations in 1894.—A. Ley.

R. Borreri, Bell Salt., forma. Coppice near Castle Place, Pulverbach, Salop, August and September 1895. Coll. R. de G. Benson; Comm., W. Moyle Rogers. "A rather weak form of *R. Borreri*, with exceptionally narrow acuminate leaflets (recalling those of var. *dentatifolius*, Briggs) and fruit-sepals soon becoming reflexed."—W. M. Rogers.

R. oigoclados, M. and L., var *Newbouldii*, Bab. Near Walton and near Thornton, S. Lancs, September 1899.—J. A. Wheldon. "Probably, as you suggest, *R. Newbouldii*."—W. M. Rogers.

Rubus ———. Wood near Whitfield, Herefordshire, 28th August 1899.—A. Ley. "A form of *scaber*, not far removed from the type; a similar plant was once sent by the same contributor from Tintern, W. Gloucester."—W. R. L.

R. Koehleri, W. and N., var. *pallidus*, Bab. Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire, 26th July 1899; ascends to 1000 ft.; with *R. Silurum*.—W. H. Painter. "Now = *R. dasyphyllus*, Rogers."—W. R. L.

R. dasyphyllus, Rogers (teste W. M. R.). Near Morecambe, W. Lancs, 24th July 1899.—J. A. Wheldon. "See 'Journ. Bot.,' 1899, p. 197."—W. R. L.

R. Marshalli, Focke and Rogers, var. Cellwen, Breconshire, 22nd June 1899. The Rev. W. M. Rogers says of this plant:—*R. Marshalli*, var. near *semiglaber*, but not exactly it." It is a well-marked plant, locally common in the Cellwen neighbourhood; extending also to Carmarthenshire.—A. Ley.

R. hirtus, W. and K., var. *Kaltenbachii* (Metsch). Buddon Wood, Leicestershire, 26th August 1899.—A. B. Jackson. "Identical with the S. England plant thus named by Dr. Focke."—W. M. Rogers.

R. dumetorum, W. and N., var. *ferox*, Weihe. Netherton, S. Lancs., 17th September 1899.—J. A. Wheldon. "Yes, but not remarkably characteristic."—W. M. Rogers.

R. dumetorum, W. and N., var. *pilosus*, W. and N. Aintree, S. Lancs., August 1899,—J. A. Wheldon. "No doubt a form of *R. dumetorum*, but I should say nearer to *R. ferox* than to var. *pilosus*."—W. M. Rogers.

R. dumetorum, W. and N., near var. *concinnus*, Warren. Freckleton, W. Lancs., 7th October 1899.—J. A. Wheldon. On the whole, looks nearer to var. *tuberculatus* than to var. *concinnus*, but not fit for naming without better panicles."—W. M. Rogers.

R. Bucknalli, mihi. See 'Journ. Bot.,' September 1899. Open woodland near North Nibley, West Gloucestershire, 10th July 1899.—J. W. White. "See Rogers' 'Handbook of British Rubi,' p. 97."—W. R. L.

R. Balfourianus, Blox. Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire, 22nd July 1899. This handsome plant the Rev. W. M. Rogers considers to be near *R. Balfourianus*, but not identical with that or any other known species. Specimens are sent in the hope that its specific name may be settled by some other authority.—W. H. Painter.

Fragaria elatior, Ehrh. The Yews, Odiham, Hants, 9th June 1899. I have been requested to send these specimes to the Exchange Club, not that they have, as far as I know, ever originated in the British wild state, but as showing the true *F. elatior*. They have

grown in a waste part of my garden, without any extra cultivation, for twenty-five years.—C. E. Palmer.

Potentilla procumbeus, Sibth. Llanyre, Radnorshire, July 1899. New county record.—W. H. Painter. "Right."—E. F. Linton.

Rosa pimpinellifolia × *canina* ; = *R. hibernica*, Sm., var. *glabra*, Baker. Hedges near Hoylake, Cheshire, 5th August 1899. I am not at all sure that I ought not to have labelled these *R. pimpinellifolia* × *glauca*. In either case it is a good example of how a hybrid may exceed either or both of its parents in frequency. I saw only three or four plants of *R. pimpinellifolia*, Linn., and those not within a quarter of a mile of the hybrid, but I only searched a portion of the coast sandhills, where it probably grows. *Canina* forms were also few, and I saw no *glauca* or *subcristata* at all, though the latter is stated to be frequent in the district in the 'Flora of Cheshire.' The hybrid is so abundant as to fill many of the hedges, and except one bush of *R. Doniana*, or possibly *R. Robertsoni*, it belongs exclusively to the var. *glabra*. Its hybrid origin is already shewn by the universally abortive fruit.—A. H. Wolley-Dod. "I quite agree in this naming. The tendency to reflexed sepals in some of the fruits points to *R. canina* rather than *R. glauca*, as the second parent. The glabrous leaves, with here and there compound serrations, and a few glands on the petiole suggest *R. dumalis* as the *canina* form."—E. F. Linton.

R. dumetorum, Thuill. Glebe hedges, Knighton, Radnor, 8th August 1899. M. Crépin writes of this: "I do not think that this form belongs to the *coriifolia* group, although its sepals are ascending. Its styles are not woolly as in *R. coriifolia*, and, besides, its general facies is not that of the latter. Perhaps one should see in this form a variety of *R. canina* of a group near *R. dumetorum*, with teeth often a little glandular. *R. implexa* has the leaflets glabrous excepting the midrib." I had suggested the alternative names, *R. coriifolia*, Fr., or *R. implexa*, Gren., to M. Crépin, on account of the (usually) strongly-ascending sepals, but his comment on this character in many examples is often "sepales redressés accidentellement," so it appears that that character is not to be relied on.—A. H. Wolley-Dod.

R. stylosa, var. *systyla* (Bast.). Plentiful in a lane near Begbrooke, Oxfordshire, district 5 of my 'Flora,' August 1899.—G. Claridge Druce. "Correct."—E. F. Linton.

Pyrus rotundifolia, Behst., variety. Woods near Symond's Yat, West Gloucester, 13th June 1899. The type occurs also in the same woods. The variety now sent seems to depart from the type in the opposite direction from the variety *decipiens*, N. E. Brown. I have known the trees from which the present specimens are sent for many years, but never before succeeded in obtaining fructification.—A. Ley. "To our thinking this name is untenable, having already been used

by Mœnch ('Methodus,' 1794) for a different plant."—H. and J. Groves. "Assuming *P. rotundifolia*, 'Lond. Cat.,' ed. 9, *i.e. P. latifolia*, Syme, to be *Aria* × *torminalis*, the present plant would appear to have more *Aria* and less *torminalis* in it."—E. F. Linton.

Pyrus "*scandica*"? Planted trees, Warslow, N. Staffs., 27th Sept. 1899. This is the ordinary planted tree passing under this name, which is surely different both from the Cefn Coed plant I send and from the Arran "*scandica*." The fruit here is large, oblong, deep yellow-red when fresh.—A. Ley. "Yes, the usual cultivated plant; fruit perhaps larger than in the wild tree."—E. F. and W. R. L.

P. scandica? Limestone cliff near Cefn Coed, Breconshire, 6th June 1899. Of this plant Professor Koene writes:—"This plant I believe to be typical *Aria succisa*, Koene." See 'Journ. Bot.,' 1897, p. 99. The fruit (which I succeded in gathering in 1897) is in this plant small, roundish, much resembling that of *P. minima*, but much less brightly coloured. Some fifteen to twenty shrubs of this plant exist on the cliff, but most are quite inaccessible.—A. Ley. "Matches well with the Arran *scandica*."—E. F. Linton.

P. minima, Ley. Craig Cille, Breconshire, 5th June 1899. A few specimens of flower, and fruit (19th August 1896), sent.—A. Ley.

Cratægus, sp. Yeldersley, S. Derbyshire, 16th September 1899. I suppose a cutleaved form of *C. monogyna*, Jacq.—W. R. Linton. "These specimens sent to me are without flower or fruit. But as the leaf characters afford the safer character by which one can separate *C. monogyna* from *C. Oxyacanthoides*, one may confidently refer these specimens to *C. monogyna*. I have already pointed out in 'Ann. Scot. Nat. Hist.,' 1899, pp. 185-6, that I think it will be best to keep as distinct species the two plants described under the above names. *C. monogyna* is really the *C. Oxyacantha* of the Linnæan Herbarium, and this we might have expected when we consider the distribution of the two plants; in fact, I predicted this would be the case before I had the opportunity of consulting the Linnæan Herbarium. True *C. Oxyacantha* is best differentiated from forms of *C. oxyacanthoides* by the nervature of the lower lobes of the leaves being recurved, whereas *C. oxyacanthoides* has them curved inwards. This is pointed out by Boreau in the 'Flore du Centre de la France,' vol. ii., p. 234 (1857), and specially clearly by Willkomm in 'Forstliche Flora,' pp. 611-612. The number of styles in the two species is too varying to admit of its being used with certainty, although a very large number of individuals of true *C. Oxyacantha* have only one style; still, plants having 1–2 are not unfrequent. The distribution of *C. Oxyacantha* is much wider than that of *C. oxyacanthoides*, which appears to be very rare in Scotland; indeed, I have as yet seen no typical specimens from north of the Border. Naturally, almost all, if not all, of the laciniate forms will come under *C. Oxyacantha* (*monogyna*), and this specimen of the Rev. W. R. Linton's should apparently be called var. *laciniata*. I have

a similar form, but with larger leaves, from the north of England. *C. oxyacanthoides* usually has a glabrous, whereas *C. Oxyacantha* (*monogyna*) has a hairy, calyx tube. Herr Freyn named the latter *C. Oxyacantha*, var. *eriocalyx*, but if we keep the two plants distinct we shall write *C. oxyacanthoides*, var. *eriocalyx*."—G. Claridge Druce.

Myriophyllum verticillatum, Linn., var. *pectinatum* (DC.). Hem Mill Dam, Shifnal, Salop, July and August 1899.—W. H. Painter.

Peucedanum palustre, Mœnch. Near Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, July 1899. Gathered in the company of my friend Mr. T. Hilton. An interesting new county record, considerably extending the range of the species, and giving hopes that *Senecio paludosus* may even yet be discovered in the county. There were magnificent specimens growing in, or rather on, the gigantic tussocks of *Carex paniculata*, in a marsh rendered more easy of access from the droughty weather.—G. Claridge Druce. "Only three specimens sent."—W. R. L.

Galium palustre, Linn.. var. *Witheringii* (Sm.). Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire, July 1899.—W. H. Painter. "Right."—W. R. L.

Valeriana Mikanii, Syme. Origin, Wyndcliffe, Monmouthshire, cult. 5th July 1899. This is sent as an extreme form. The stolon leaves here are nearly entire. I have cultivated this in ordinary garden loam, or sandstone, for many years, and find that it keeps its characters perfectly. The Rev. W. H. Purchas tells me that this form occurs, along with several other ordinarily, at least, placed under *V. Mikanii*, Syme, in Dovedale, Derbyshire.—A. Ley. "Right."—E. F. Linton.

Gnaphalium norvegicum, Gunn. On the cliffs of Lochnagar, S. Aberdeenshire, August 1899. Since the plant is scarce, I have carefully cut the specimens now sent so as not to injure the roots.—G. Claridge Druce.

Anthemis tinctoria, Linn. Hanslope, Bucks, July 1899. In immense quantities on the sides of the railway cutting between Castlethorpe and Roade, most abundant in the parish of Hanslope, Bucks, but extending into Northants.—G. Claridge Druce.

Matricaria discoidea, DC. An American alien completely naturalised about the railway and mill at Aber, Carnarvonshire, July 1899. —G. Claridge Druce.

Cnicus tuberosus, Roth. Cultivated specimens from a root gathered by me in 1898 from Avebury, Wilts, and kindly grown in the garden of my friend Mr. H. Willett, of Arnold House, Brighton, July 1899.—G. Claridge Druce.

Centaurea Jacea, Linn. Among lucerne, Milverton, Warwickshire, July 1897.—H. Bromwich. "Right."—E. F. Linton.

Hieracium. Near Castlethorpe, Bucks., on the railway cutting, in considerable quantity. It appears to be a hybrid of *H. Pilosella*, but the *Pilosella* group is a most puzzling one. *H. Pilosella* was growing in the locality, but the only other species within half a mile was the next but one. Both are almost certainly of foreign origin, but are now completely naturalised.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE. "The specimens agree with *H. flagellare*, Willd., as cultivated in Berlin Botanical Gardens; = *H. stoloniflorum*, Wimm. (non W. K.)."—E. F. and W. R. L.

H. pratense, Tausch. Cult. Sellack, Herefordshire, 28th June 1899. Origin? Root received from Mr. Griffiths' garden, Bangor.—A. LEY.

H. ———. This occurred in considerable quantity on the railway embankment in Hanslope parish, Bucks. It is allied to, if not identical with, *H. prœaltum*. July 1899.—G. CLARIDGE DRUCE. "*H. prœaltum*, Vill."—E. F. and W. R. L.

H. lasiophyllum, Koch, var. *planifolium*, F. J. Hanb. Origin, Great Doward Hill, Herefordshire; cult. June 1898. I believe this plant to be rightly placed under *H. lasiophyllum*, Koch. The wild plant has its leaves even more intensely glaucous-green than the type, but this colouring diminishes considerably under cultivation.—A. LEY.

H. hypochœroides, Gibson, var. *cyathis*, Ley. Limestone cliff near Cefn Coed, Breconshire, 6th June 1899. The original station. I wish to say about this plant that, though rightly I believe placed under *H. hypochœroides*, it makes a decided approach to *H. lasiophyllum*, Koch.—A. LEY.

H. platyphyllum, Ley. Origin, Daren-r'-Esgob, Breconshire and Monmouthshire; cult. 1st July and 1st August 1898. No noticeable difference produced here by cultivation. Wild plants are often nearly as large as the ones now sent.—A. LEY. "I notice that Mr. Ley now writes this *H. cyathis* and *H. platyphyllum* as if they were full species, and not varieties, in the first case of *H. diaphanum*, in the second of *H. hypochœroides*, and in the last, rather doubtfully, of *H. pollinarium*. Does Mr. Ley think all three are good species, and, if not, under which species does he put *H. platyphyllum*?"—G. Claridge Druce.

H. murorum, Linn., var. *pellucidum*, Læstad. Oolitic hills, Dursley, W. Gloucester, 8th July 1898.—J. W. WHITE. "Seems right."—E. F. and W. R. L.

H. murorum, Linn., var. *sanguineum*, nov. var. Dyffryn Crawnon, Brecon, 27th June 1898. See 'Journ. Bot.,' 1900, p. 4. A few specimens of this plant, which is now possessed by most of the members.—A. LEY.

H. vulgatum, Fr., var. *glaucovirens*, Dahlst. Great Doward Hill, Herefordshire, 15th June 1899; Symond's Yat, W. Gloucester, same

date; railway side, same date. The first of these gatherings has been seen and passed by Mr. Hanbury. I believe all to represent one variety, but those growing on loose railway ballast are larger.—A. Ley. "Yes, for the large form on railway ballast, but the Symond's Yat plant looks much like a modified *sciaphilum*, as also does the Great Doward plant."—E. F. and W. R. L.

Hieracium cacuminum, Ley. Brecon Beacons, 28th July 1899. Cult. (origin Brecon Beacons) June 1898. The original station from which the plant was described. I have now traced it westwards from this station into Caermarthenshire.—A. Ley. "Wonderfully modified in cultivation, especially in the development of hairiness, and the narrowing of the phyllaries."—E. F. Linton.

H. sciaphilum, Uechtr. Hedgebank, Woolaston, W. Gloucester, 4th July 1899.—W. A. Shoolbred. "Right."—W. R. L. Ruins of Abbey-cwm-hir, Radnorshire, 25th July 1899. New county record.—W. H. Painter. "Right."—W. R. L.

H. rigidum, Hartm., var. *trichocaulon*, Dahlst.? Hedgebank Hewellsfield, W. Gloucester, 11th July 1899.—W. A. Shoolbred. "Seems right."—E. F. and W. R. L.

H. protractum, Fr., f. Originally from Shetland, W. H. Beeby; cult. at Clapham, 1899.—J. Groves.

H. strictum, Fr., var. *subcrocatum*, Linton, teste F. J. Hanbury. Rocks in the Lune, Howgill, Westmorland, August 1894.—Albert Wilson.

H. corymbosum, Fr., var. *salicifolium*, Lindeb. Bank, Cellwen, Breconshire, 4th August 1899. Far more frequent, I believe, than the type in S. Wales.—A. Ley.

Taraxacum officinale, near var. *corniculatum*, Koch. Rock crevices, Easegill, W. Lancs., June 1899.—J. A. Wheldon and A. Wilson. "This may pass as *corniculatum* though it is not very pronounced, the phyllaries are emarginate at the summit; some are corniculate, others not."—W. R. L.

T. palustre, DC., forma. Bogs, Easegill, W. Lancs., June 1899.—J. A. Wheldon and A. Wilson. "No note was sent with this; I fail to see in what it differs from the usual plant."—W. R. L.

Xanthium spinosum, Linn. Ballast, Bootle, S. Lancs., October 1899. Flowering specimens are rare with us, and may be welcome to some.—J. A. Wheldon.

Statice Limonium? var. *pyramidalis*, Syme. Preesall, W. Lancs., 11th September 1899. The plant sent may be a hybrid with *S. auriculæfolia*.—J. A. Wheldon. "Some of these are rightly named *pyramidalis*, but the variety is an unsatisfactory one."—W. R. L.

Myosotis versicolor, Reichb.? var. *pallida*, Brébisson. This variety is common on dry banks in Jersey, April and May 1899, and is very consistent in colour, though variable in habit. The points of distinction are (*a*) foliage a yellower green, (*b*) calyx never tinged with purple, (*c*) flowers pure white, never yellow, never shading off into, or turning, blue. It appears to differ from *M. Balbisiana*, Jord., the flowers of which are yellow, and from M. *dubia*, Arrondeau, the flowers of which are white, but turn blue. In Brébisson's 'Flore de Normandie' two other varieties are given: (1) var. *pallida*, flowers white or very slightly yellow; (2) var. *elongata*, "stems weak, little branched, elongate. Flowers yellowish, then reddish, very small." The Jersey plant seems to correspond with var. *pallida*. In 'Journ. Bot.,' 1893, p. 266, a "white variety with paler foliage" is mentioned as found in the Scilly Islands.—L. V. Lester. "Is this variety of *M. versicolor* more than an albino form which would have, in addition to white flowers, foliage of a paler hue?"—E. F. Linton.

Linaria vulgaris, Mill., f. vel var. Waste ground near Lydney Station, W. Gloucester, 31st August 1899.—W. A. Shoolbred. "I think only a state produced by the central stem being from some cause or other arrested in growth."—W. R. L.

Scrophularia aquatica, Linn., f. Chipping Ongar, Essex, 1899.—H. J. Riddelsdell. "No note was sent with this, and I fail to see in what respects it differs from the usual plant."—W. R. L.

Euphrasia? *borealis*, Towns. Portland, Dorset, 11th July 1898.—E. S. Marshall. "*E. borealis*, Towns."—F. Townsend.

E. brevipila, Burn. and Grem. Kingussie, E. Inverness, 26th July 1898.—E. S. Marshall.

E. brevipila, Burn. and Grem. Dried-up pool near Kingston, Elgin, 24th August 1898. No. 2068. This queer little eyebright grew plentifully among *Carex Œderi*, Retz., and *Hydrocotyle*, on the bottom of a shallow lakelet (dry, that summer) near the sea, three miles W. of Kingston. The herbage was bright green, with stiff white hairs and some short-stalked glands. I think it to be a form of *E. brevipila*.—E. S. Marshall. "Probably *E. brevipila*, B. and G., but very abnormal. The primary stem has in most of the specimens been bitten off by sheep or cattle, when the plants were young, and has caused the development of buds, branches, and flowers in the axils of the lower leaves."—F. Townsend.

E. borealis, Towns., var. *pubescens*, Towns.? No. 2088. Near Nairn, 29th July 1898.—E. S. Marshall. "*E. brevipila*, B. and G. The same remark applies here as given under No. 2068."—F. Townsend.

E. brevipila, Burn. and Grem. Peat moor, Edington, N. Somerset, 22nd June 1898. Those members of the Club who try to work out

the British forms of *Euphrasia* would be grateful for a distribution of authentic specimens, carefully assorted. The sheets that have lately reached me cannot all be so described.—J. W. White. "*E. brevipila*, B. and G."—F. Townsend.

Euphrasia brevipila, Burn. and Grem. (teste F. Townsend). Cliffs near Swanage, Dorset, 7th June 1899.—A. B. Jackson.

E. nemorosa, H. Mart. (dwarf form). Afton Downs, Freshwater, Isle of Wight. 16th May 1899.—C. E. Palmer.

E. curta, Fr. No. 2264. Near Aberarth, Cardigan, 23rd August 1899.—E. S. Marshall.

E. curta, Fr. Mallaranny, W. Mayo, 29th June 1899. No. 2300. Less hairy than Fries' specimen in 'Herb. Normale,' and therefore tending slightly towards var. *glabrescens*, Wettst. Much like the figure of *E. curta* in 'Flora Daniea.'—E. S. Marshall.

E. ? *occidentalis*, Wettst. No. 2060. Portland Isle, Dorset, 11th July 1898.—E. S. Marshall. "*E. occidentalis*, Wettst."—F. Townsend.

E. latifolia, Pursh. No. 2086. Nairn, 27th July 1898.—E. S. Marshall.

E. curta, Fr., var. *glabrescens*, Wettst. No. 2069. Aviemore, E. Inverness, 6th August 1898. This would, I think, be so named by Professor Wettstein, who was unfortunately prevented by stress of work from determining my *Euphrasiæ* gathered in 1898.—E. S. Marshall. "*E. gracilis*, Fr."—F. Townsend.

E. scotica, Wettst. No. 2062. Kingussie, E. Inverness, 15th August 1898.—E. S. Marshall.

Melampyrum pratense, Linn., var. *montanum*, Johnst. Disserth, Radnorshire, 18th July 1899. Seen in one place only.—W. H. Painter.

M. pratense, Linn., var. *ericetorum*, Oliver. Wybunbury Moss, Cheshire, 27th July 1899.—A. H. Wolley-Dod. "Although these plants are quite hispid, I should rather be disposed to refer them to the var. *montanum* of Johnston, who describes his variety as having the stem pubescent and leaves hairy. Oliver remarks of his plant that it is equally large with *pratense*, and often coarser and stronger. This is not so with these plants. The bracts are, moreover, less toothed than Oliver describes. I should rather place it under *montanum* as a pale-flowered and more strongly-hispid form. On the contrary, some may prefer to refer it to var. *ericetorum* as a smaller form, with narrower and more simple leaves and bracts. Unfortunately, I have not seen the Wybunbury plant growing, and this is very important in such a badly drying genus as the cow-wheats. Next year I

will endeavour to furnish a series from the West of Ireland. G. CLARIDGE DRUCE. "See 'Rep.' for 1895, p. 491, where this same plant was referred, rightly I consider, to *montanum*."—W. R. L.

Utricularia Bremii, Heer.? Pond near Tilston Church, Cheshire, 23rd August 1899. I have known this plant for several years, and have passed the pond where it grows many times for the past twenty years, but have never observed flowers. Mr. Ar. Bennett in 1894 thought it might very likely be *U. Bremii*, Heer., and the Rev. E. F. Linton concurred in his views, but there can be no certainty without flower.—A. H. WOLLEY-DOD. "I think *U. minor* grown in deepish water."—E. F. Linton.

Mentha rotundifolia, Huds. Near Aberayron, Cardiganshire, 26th August 1899. New for v.c. 46, apparently.—E. S. MARSHALL.

M. longifolia, Huds., var. *Nicholsoniana*, Strail. Near Hereford, 16th September 1899. Identical, I believe, with the original specimens from Whitney.—A. LEY. "No doubt the same form as the original plant described from Whitney, but we do not see any characters to separate it from the ordinary English form of *M. longifolia* = *M. silvestris*, Linn., var. i. of Baker's 'Monograph.'"—H. and J. Groves.

M. viridis, Linn., form.? Riverside near Hereford, 16th September 1899. I suppose this must be simply *M. viridis*, Linn., but in certain respects it seems to approach *M. Nicholsoniana*, near to which it was growing. Can it be a hybrid *viridis* × *Nicholsoniana*? I found one large root only.—A. LEY. "This appears to be the same form as Mr. Dunn's puzzling plant, labelled *M. silvestris*, Linn., form., etc., from Surrey, B. E. C. 'Rep.,' 1894, p. 458, on which M. Malinvaud suggested that it might be *viridis* × *silvestris*. Mr. Ley's observation that his plant was growing near *M. Nicholsoniana* seems to me to justify M. Malinvaud's and Mr. Ley's suggestion of this hybrid origin." —E. F. Linton.

M. sativa, Linn. Aberdare, September 1899.—H. J. RIDDELSDELL. "Yes."—E. F. and W. R. L.

M. sativa, var. *subglabra*, Baker. Banks of the Hodder, near Mytton, W. Lancs, August 1899.—J. A. WHELDON. "*M. gentilis*, Linn. The peculiar fragrance of this species is still perceptible in the dried specimens."—W. R. L.

M. sativa, Linn., var. *subglabra*, Baker? Sellack, Herefordshire, 16th August 1899. A very frequent mint on the Wye in Herefordshire; always recognisable from *M. sativa*, Linn., by its intensely sweet scent, in which it recalls *M. gentilis*, Linn. Is it not really referable to that species in spite of the few hairs on the corolla? Undoubtedly native on the Wye.—A. LEY. "Is this not *M. rubra*, Sm.? The corolla and pedicels are glabrous; although the flowers are rather small, I should be inclined to refer it to *M. rubra* rather than to *M.*

verticillata (*M. sativa*), which is a hybrid, it is said of *M. aquatica* with *M. arvensis*."—G. Claridge Druce. "Certainly *M. gentilis*."—E. F. and W. R. L.

Mentha rubra, Sm., var. Riverside, Hereford, 16th September 1899.—A. Ley. "*M. rubra*, Sm."—E. F. and W. R. L.

M. arvensis, Linn., var. Pond near Tilston Church, Cheshire, 15th August 1899.—A. H. Wolley-Dod. "Var. *præcox*, Sole."—E. F. and W. R. L.

Stachys alpina, Linn. Open woodland near Nibley Knoll, W. Gloucester, 10th July 1899.—J. W. White. "Excellent specimens of this interesting plant."—W. R. L.

Plantago Coronopus, Linn., forma. Fleetwood, W. Lancs., 19th September 1899. This form is sent for contrasting with the plant previously sent from the same coast (Blackpool), which is placed under var. *ceratophyllon*. The present plant exhibits the opposite extreme in its narrow prostrate leaves, compactly rosetted, and its short spikes. Specimens accidentally introduced into my garden, with *Statice*, etc., although grown in good soil in a sheltered position, are not altered in character, and as yet show no tendency to approach any of the characteristics of the Blackpool plant.—J. A. Wheldon. "I do not think this is a variety; it is just similar to a dry soil state which I have met with in Derbyshire."—W. R. L.

Corrigiola littoralis, Linn. Very plentiful on the shingle by the side of Slapton Ley, preferring the partial shelter given by the herbage, August 1899.—G. Claridge Druce. "Only two sheets were sent."—W. R. L.

Chenopodium album × *opulifolium*. Ballast heaps, Aintree, S. Lancs., 20th September 1899. The plants were destroyed before I could ascertain if they perfected any seed.—J. A. Wheldon. "I know too little of *opulifolium* to give an opinion, and I cannot find the hybrid in Focke, Kunth, etc."—A. Bennett.

C. ficifolium, Sm. Pembrey, Caermarthen, 28th August 1899. Plentiful in a cultivated field, associated with *C. album*, var. *viridescens*. Not recorded from W. Britain, I believe.—E. S. Marshall. It was sent from same locality by Mr. W. A. Shoolbred. "Yes."—W. R. L.

Polygonum Raii, Bab. Fleetwood, W. Lancs., 11th September 1899.—J. A. Wheldon. "Yes."—W. R. L.

Euphorbia Lathyris, Linn. Old rocky limestone wood, Welsh Bicknor, Herefordshire, 19th June 1899. Native here?—A. Ley. "In the Herefordshire 'Flora' this is regarded as a native in rocky woods."—W. R. L.

Mercurialis perennis, Linn., forma monoica. Edge Woods, Cheshire, 11th May 1895. I do not know *M. ambigua*, Linn., but to

judge by its description it is nothing but the corresponding monœcious form or state of *M. annua*, Linn. Such states are occasionally met with in other genera of which the species are usually dioicious, and, in my opinion, are not deserving of even varietal distinction.—A. H. Wolley-Dod. "See 'Journ. Bot.,' 1895, p. 185."—W. R. L.

Ulmus montana, Stokes, var. *nitida*, Syme? Fruit 15th April and 22nd May; branch leaves (marked "B") and those of the suckers, August 1899, King's Capel, Herefordshire. This planted elm, to which I have for many years given the name *nitida*, and which certainly belongs to *U. montana*, Stokes, by fruit characters, produces suckers freely in Herefordshire, and, I believe, elsewhere. It will be seen that the leaves of the suckers (which were indeed almost young trees, 20 ft. high) are precisely similar to the branch leaves sent for comparison. I do not think it possible that the suckers are really shoots from stumps of felled trees. The samara in this variety is (in all the trees I had noticed) much more roundly obtuse at the apex, than in type *U. montana*, Stokes.—A. Ley.

Salix repens, Linn., form. From Holme Fen, Hunts. Cult. May and July 1890-3. Capsules glabrous, long styled, leaves narrow long, bush erect, upwards of three feet.—W. R. Linton.

Habenaria conopsea, Benth. Disserth, Radnorshire, 18th July 1899. This plant was growing in a meadow with *Lysimachia vulgaris*, *Carduus pratensis*, and other meadow plants, which, in a week's time from gathering my specimens, was mown, and every vestige of these plants consequently disappeared. This may account for this plant not having previously been recorded for this county.—W. H. Painter.

Crocus nudiflorus, Sm. Occurring wild in a field near Budbrooke, Warwickshire, October 1899.—Coll. H. Bromwich; Comm. A. Jackson.

Polygonatum multiflorum, All. Buildwas, Salop, May 1899. This plant, originally a garden escape, has now become well established in its habitat through the lapse of years.—W. H. Painter.

Juncus castaneus, Sm. Glenshee, E. Perth, August 1899.—H. J. Riddelsdell. "'Journ. Bot.,' 1890, p. 182."—A. Bennett.

Sparganium ramosum, Huds., var. *microcarpum*, Neum. The Lake, Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire, July 1899; Hem Manor, Salop, August 1899. Passed by Mr. Beeby.—W. H. Painter.

Potamogeton Drucei, Fryer. From the River Loddon, Berks., August 1898. I have sent the specimens merely in order to state that the plant has fruited with Mr. Fryer in 1899, and that the fruit differs essentially from that of any other species at present known to Mr. Fryer, and, I believe, also to Mr. Bennett. Mr. Fryer, therefore, now gives it full specific rank, and so far as known it appears to be

an endemic species.—G. Claridge Druce. "See 'Journ. Bot.,' 1899, p. 524, and 'Monograph of the Potamogetons of the British Isles,' p. 31."—W. R. L.

Potamogeton ———, sp. No. 2278. Pond near Aberarth, Cardiganshire, 23rd August 1899. A peculiar-looking plant, which I almost passed by as a submerged state of *Juncus supinus*. Leaves three-nerved, gradually acuminate, patent or slightly recurved; very slender; brownish or yellowish-green when fresh.—E. S. Marshall. "This, in some respects, resembles *P. trichoides*, but it is only a resemblance. I do not think there is any special name for this form of *pusillus*, Linn., but no definite idea has yet been evolved with regard to its varieties."—A. Bennett.

Scirpus Holoschœnus, Linn. Sandy shore of the Bristol Channel, N. Somerset, 2nd August 1899. Our little patch of this rare sedge appears to be more healthy and prolific than in 1898, when it suffered from autumnal gales.—J. W. White. "Excellent specimens; a valuable contribution to the Club."—W. R. L.

Carex muricata, Linn., var. *pseudo-divulsa*, Syme. Under Cook's Folly, Sneyd Park, Clifton, W. Gloucester, 24th June 1899. Many intermediates are to be found. Therefore this plant appears to me to do much better as a var. under *muricata* where placed by Syme, than as a distinct species of Schultz or Koch.—J. W. White. "For a full account of this see Marshall in 'Journ. Bot..' 1898, pp. 74-5. So far as this specimen goes it agrees with my specimens (assented to by Mr. Watson) and with specimens from Mr. Beeby from Sussex."—A. Bennett.

C. canescens, Linn., var. *dubia*, Bailey in 'Bot. Gazette,' No. 8 (1884), p. 119. Above Glen Callater, S. Aberdeen, August 1899. plentiful in the boggy portions of the alpine table-land above Glen Callater extending into Forfarshire. This is probably the *C. vitilis* and *C. alpicola* of British botanists for the greater part. It has much resemblance to *C. helvola*, but the Pfarrer G. Kükenthal did not name as *C. helvola* any of the Clova tableland specimens. I found this variety also on Loch-na-gar, S. Aberdeen, and on Ben Lawers and Ben Heasgarnich in Mid Perth.—G. Claridge Druce. "*C. canescens*, Linn., var. *dubia*, n. var., L. H. Bailey in 'Botanical Gazette,' No. 8, p. 129, 1884 = *C. elongata*, Olney, 'Bot. King's Rep.,' p. 365, U. S. not Linn.; Bailey 'Syn. N. Am. Carices,' in 'Proc. Am. Acad. Arts and Sciences,' p. 143, 1886. For Bailey's description (as given by me) see 'Ann. Scot. Nat. Hist.,' 1899, pp. 187-8. See also Druce, 'Ann. Scot. Nat. Hist.,' 1899, p. 121 for its record (detd. by Pf. Kükenthal). Prof. Bailey's idea of '*C. canescens*, Linn. var. *vulgaris*, Bailey,' as represented by specimens from him, is a much more slender plant in all respects than ours as represented by 'Eng. Bot.,' t. 1386 (t. 1631, 3rd ed.); the leaves of his specimens are not one third as

long as the E. B. plate, and the spikes the same, = in habit more approximating to a small *C. remota*. I do not possess a sp. of the var. *dubia* named by Bailey."—A. Bennett.

Carex rariflora, Sm. Abundant on the tableland between Glen Callater and Glen Doll, S. Aberdeen, and Forfar, August 1899.—G. Claridge Druce.

Phleum pratense, Linn., var. *stoloniferum*, Bab. Whitnash, Warwickshire, August 1899.—H. Bromwich. "See 'Rep.,' 1892, p. 390, on a plant so named from Cromer; and for 1897, p. 575, on this plant."—W. R. L.

Avena pratensis, Linn., var. *longifolia* (Parn.). Tachbrook, Warwickshire, August 1899.—H. Bromwich. "See 'Rep.,' 1888, p. 238, on this form."—W. R. L.

Poa trivialis, Linn., var. *glabra*, Doll. 'Rhein. Fl.,' p. 92. In Bloxham Grove, near Banbury, Oxfordshire, June 1899. This plant is contained in the British Museum Herbarium under the name of *P. pratensis*, coll. A. French, 1878, but the specimens there suggested to me, at a cursory view, a form of *P. nemoralis*, but the ligule did not agree. French evidently saw that it was abnormal, and he remarks that it was the prevailing grass in the Grove. This grove is a circular spinney, planted probably in an old stonepit, but the trees have gone from the centre, and it is now open to cattle, who evidently make it a resting-place, since the grass was so trampled down as to render it impossible to obtain good specimens. Prof. Hackel agrees with me in referring them to this variety of *P. trivialis*.—G. Claridge Druce.

Agropyron pungens, var. *littorale* (Reichb.), = *T. repens*, var. *littoreum*, Bab. Salt marsh by the Wyre, Preesall, W. Lancs., 11th September 1899.—J. A. Wheldon. "*Triticum repens*, Linn., γ *littorale*—*A. littorale*, Reich., 'Agrost.' ic. 1390. 'Spica disticha, spiculis valde approximatis, glumis paleisque aristatis.' Bab., 'Prim. Flor. Sarnicæ,' p. 116, 1839. *T. repens*, Linn., β *littorale* (Bab.); spike contracted, distichous, rachis quite smooth and glabrous, fl. with short awns. R. 1390, β Jersey. 'Bab. Man. Brit. Bot.,' ed. 1, p. 376, 1843. *T. repens*, Linn., β *littoreum*; glaucous, l. involute, pales mucronate, glumes more strongly keeled, and pales blunt, although mucronate; otherwise like the type; β, seashores. 'Bab. Man. Brit. Bot.,' ed. 6, p. 424, 1867. The change of name from *littorale* to *littoreum* was made in the 4th ed., p. 410, 1856. Syme, 'Eng. Bot.,' ed. 3, vol. ii., p. 181 (1872), observes:—'I suspect that *T. repens* β *littoreum*, Bab., 'Man. Brit. Bot.,' ed. 6, p. 424, ought also to be referred to *T. pungens*, as the leaves being "involute" make it probable that there might be cartilaginous ribs on the upper side; but I have not seen specimens named by Prof. Babington.' Like Dr. Boswell, I have not seen specimens named by Prof. Babington, but if the sp.

from Mr. J. A. Wheldon represent it, then I should be inclined to refer it to *T. pungens*, Koch (in a wide sense). In Babington's 2nd ed., p. 400 (1847), the leaves being involute are first so mentioned."—A. Bennett.

Athyrium Filix fœmina, Roth., var. *Watsoni*, Syme? Limestone rocky woods, Cellwen, Breconshire, July 1899. Two forms sent: one with dark scales, the other light. I do not know whether either is rightly named. In both the frond was rather rigid.—A. Ley. "I do not know Syme's var. *Watsoni*, but this exactly matches some of Moore's specimens of his var. *incisum*."—J. G. Baker.

Lastrœa rigida, Presl. Cefn Fedw, Llangollen, Denbighshire, 14th August 1899. This station was pointed out to me by Mr. G. R. Jebb, who discovered it more than 30 years ago, and published a notice of it in 'Science Gossip' for June 1868. It is not recorded in 'Topographical Botany,' and the discovery seems to have been lost sight of. The plant exists in considerable quantity, usually in the company of *Phegopteris calcareum*, Fée.— A. Wolley-Dod.

Lastrœa glandulosa, Moore. Trewern Glen, near Defynog, Breconshire, 31st July 1899. This fern, whether rightly named or not, differs much and constantly from common forms of *L. dilatata*, Presl., in the characters of the scales. It does not appear to me reasonable to attribute it to *L. spinulosa* × *dilatata*; although I have never seen it growing except when both these species are present within a short distance.—A. Ley. "This is not exactly Newman's original *glandulosa*, which has deeper, sharper teeth, etc., and densely glandular."—J. G. Baker.

Equisetum hiemale, Linn. Bank of Lune, near Halton, W. Lancs., February 1899. New county record.— Albert Wilson.

Chara connivens, Braun. Abundant in Slapton Ley, S. Devon, August 1899.—G. Claridge Druce. "Yes."—H. and J. Groves.

C. vulgaris, Linn. Hem Mill Dam, Shifnal, Salop, July 1899. Passed by Mr. J. Groves.—W. H. Painter. "Yes, but very poor specimens."—H. and J. G.

Nitella translucens, Agardh. Near Newport, W. Mayo, 28th June 1899 —E. S. Marshall. "The form with diffuse fruiting heads."—H. and J. Groves.